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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1909.

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SANITARY BOARD.

Mr R. O. Hutcheson presided over a meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday afternoon when there were present Colonel Bedford, Hon. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. A. Brown, Registrar-General, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ho Kim Tong, Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Pearce, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Secretary.

Disinfectants.
Correspondence was laid on the table with regard to the purchase of carbolic acid of cresote, a question having been asked at the last meeting by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper.

Mr Shelton Hooper minuted—I would like to know the quantities of the respective disinfectants obtained by the Sanitary Board during 1908, and from whence they were obtained, and the cost of each to the Government here.

The disinfectants purchased locally at a total cost of \$4,730, or \$1.88 per gallon. 2520 gallons had been purchased through the Crown Agents at a total cost of \$4,770, which worked out at \$1.89 per gallon.

Hon. Mr. Hewett asked if it was fair to put the amount in dollars, seeing that the rate of exchange might account for the difference in prices.

The President—Mr. Hooper asked for the rate in Hongkong money.

Mr. Shelton Hooper asked the Medical Officer of Health whether the Jeyes Fluid procured through the Crown Agents was Jeyes Fluid, or whether it was not a special preparation which the Crown Agents were asked to supply to meet requirements.

The Medical Officer of Health said he could not answer the question. What was ordered came.

The President—It was ordered as Jeyes Fluid and sent as Jeyes Fluid. The bacteriological test showed that it was superior to the stuff purchased locally.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—And it was sold as Jeyes Fluid?

The President—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—Are there various grades of Jeyes Fluid?

The Medical Officer of Health—They don't quote different grades.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—You are not aware of any stuff being procured from Jeyes which was not Jeyes Fluid?

The Medical Officer of Health—Yes, two preparations have come from Jeyes.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—The only point I wish particularly to call attention to after these figures is the fact the Jeyes Fluid obtained locally is cheaper than that obtained through the Crown Agents.

The President—You do not remark that the Jeyes Fluid from the Crown Agents is bacteriologically superior.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—On that I might have to produce evidence to show that it is not Jeyes Fluid at all.

The matter then dropped.

THE YUNNAN MURDERS.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News writes—I have only to-day identified one of the two Germans murdered in Yunnan as the Dr. Brunsbush whom I knew some years ago in Shanghai. He was formerly on the staff of the Kweichow Zhai and when he went home two years ago he told me that he should be out again to travel in and learn more of the Far East. Since then he has travelled in India, China, Korea and Japan and again returned home. My last letter from him was dated Bhamo, November 8, 1908, and in it he told me how he intended to go through to the Yangtze and so down to Shanghai. I understood that his murderers at Wukai were the native tribes of the district and not Chinese.

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Commencing at 8 p.m.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
Children Half Price.

Hongkong, March 16, 1909.

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH

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SPECIAL SINGER AND PICTURE FORGERS.

THE BEST PICTURES IN TOWN.

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MISS HELENE THORNE.EVERY SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE for Children.Prices, Adults 20 Cents, 40 Cents.
Children Half Price.

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Promotes a healthy action of the skin
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Highly recommended by
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Softens the water, and imparts a delightful
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THE

HIPPODROME

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF

PROGRAMME.

Don't Forget Last Nights!

His Excellency, Sir FREDERICK LUGARD,
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has accorded his distinguished patronage
and presence to a special performance
of the

HIPPODROME

TO-MORROW, the 13th May.

Special Trains to Peak and lower level
will be run after the Performance.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO Co., LD.

Last Matinee Wednesday.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Overture 9.

Refreshments supplied by G. GREEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 12, 1909.

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Gowns, Paris Models in

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2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-

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Amusements.

9 p.m.—Performance of Hippodrome

Circus at Causeway Bay.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 14:—

Goods per *Dunlop* not cleared by

this date at 6 a.m. subject to rent.

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of His Majesty's

Justices of the Peace at the Magistracy.

SATURDAY, May 15:—

2 p.m.—Auction of Old Chinese Curio,

at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sales

Room.

MONDAY, May 17:—

Goods per *Singapore* undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Polynesian* undelivered after this

date at Noon will be subject to rent

and landing charges.

TUESDAY, May 18:—

Good *per Cerna* not cleared at 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1909.

THE CLEANSING OF

The chart presented to the members

of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday

by Colonel Bedford, showing the ad-

mission rate for malaria per 1,000 of

strength of British troops at various

stations—to wit, Singapore, Ceylon,

India, North China, Mauritius, West

Africa, Hongkong and Lyceum—was

sufficiently startling even without the

lucid explanation which the gallant

officer furnished, to demonstrate that it

is high time that something should be

done towards rendering Lyceum a more

healthy place of residence. As Colonel

Bedford pointed out, the barracks at

Lyceum are not to blame. They have

been built by the Royal Engineers on an

airy plateau some 250 feet above the

sea and are of the most modern

and improved construction, while no

little skill had been expended in ren-

There can be little doubt that

Colonel Bedford was quite right in

ascribing the source of infection to

the adjacent village of Shauiwan,

one of the most malarious spots in the

Colony. In this village, the Chinese

residents, users and frequenters of

which are mostly amphibious, there is a

resident and floating population of

about 5,000 to 6,000 souls. A Chinese

junk, fishing boat, or sampan at the

best of times can not rise very high

from a sanitary point of view and the

condition of Shauiwan Bay where they

collect and anchor in their hundreds, can

better be imagined than described, es-

pecially at low tide when the mud is

exposed. But if the deeply incut Bay

is an abomination to the nose and other

organs of sense at such times, it is

nothing as a mosquito breeding area

compared with the conditions, pre-

vailing on shore. To quote Colonel

Bedford's words: "Leaving the water

and going to the land, they would find

the main thoroughfare going through

Shauiwan over which all persons

going to or leaving barracks must

traverse. By the side of that main

thoroughfare there was a slightly

trickling, sluggish stream. A casual

glance at that stream would show that

mosquito larvae were breeding there,

and a special sanitary officer had

reported that they belonged to the

malarial family known as anophelines.

About this small stream were to be found

sundry terraces of cultivated ground.

All these terraces were carefully

irrigated by means of small water

channels or pits, some of which

contained water while in the others

were fermenting fertilising fluids of the

character of which all were aware.

These were two admirable examples of

the race, but must be considered black

blots in any land having European

habitations. Over and above this,

there were several streams coming down

from the higher land and finding their

way to the sea through rocky channels

forming many water holes and pools

as streams being used more or less as

public latrines. These rivulets dis-

charged themselves into very small

estuaries which went underneath the

road and filtered on to the foreshore. In

all this, many ideal nurseries for

mosquito breeding were found, and he

now asked that these conditions be

thoroughly inquired into with a view

to measures being taken to modify the

existing state of affairs. Altogether it is

not a pleasant picture which is conjured

up, yet any one who has ever had the

misfortune to spend a little time in the

neighbourhood of Shauiwan will ac-

knowledge that it has been touch-

ed-up or in any degree coloured by

Colonel Bedford. He has related the

plain truth in plain, unvarnished

phrases.

Mr. Ho Kom Tox, we agreed to see,

seconded the resolution led by Col.

Bedford, "that a Committee appoint-

ed to enquire into, and report upon, the

These certainly are striking results and

though it is scarcely possible to hope

for an equally complete success at

Lyceum, the cleansing of Shauiwan

which it has become the imperative duty

of the Government to undertake in

the interests of the troops and the

Colony at large, should at least lead to a

very considerable improvement in the

health returns within the next few

years. So the scoper it is taken in

hand the better, for, as Mr. Ho Kom Tox

aptly reminds us, "Prevention is better

than cure."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Over one hundred undesimiles have

been landed by the s. *Alertes* from Saigon

to-day.

Telegrams from Harbin state that

pings in spreading in Mongolia and in-

vading Manchuria.

When a man was fined at Wilsden

for using bad language, he said he was only

"sweating at the misdeed, to keep her calm."

"When she gets excited," he added, "that's

the way to do it."

The Bandmann Dramatic Company

brought their season to a close last night

when they gave a powerful interpretation

of "The Girl who took the Wrong Turn-

ing" to an appreciative audience.

The British Government has an-

nounced that if a public subscription is

opened to acquire the Holbein portrait,

sold by the Duke of Norfolk to Calais,

for the nation, the Government will con-

tribute ten thousand sterling.

A telegram from Nairobi, British East

Africa, says that Mr. Roosevelt and his son

Kermit are both very much fatigued,

probably owing to the weather. The

Americans are surprised that they have so

soon been affected by the African climate.

Mr. Roosevelt is, however, not in the least

dispirited.

The trial of thirty-six natives in con-

nection with the discovery of bombs at

Calcutta in May, 1908, has been concluded

at Alipore. Two men were sentenced to

death and twelve to transportation for life

with terms of imprisonment. The remain-

ing, amongst whom was Amabindo Ghose,

were acquitted.

Mr. Lloyd George, in returning to Mr.

L. J. Maseo a cheque for £200 which he

offered as a token of his willingness to bear

his share of the extra burden on New

Dreadnought, says he needs no convincing

of the country's willingness to pay, but he

is "patriotic now in fact."

It is understood King Edward is con-

sidering favourably a petition from the

dancing teachers who wish old dances

revived at State balls. It is said the King

and Queen were so enchanted with the

pavane and minuet as danced at the

German court that they have decided to

introduce them at the Buckingham Palace

State balls, where the men as they wear

either court dress or uniform, will not look

so out of place dancing stately minuets.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. P. P. Wodehouse arrived back in the

Colony by the English Mail.

The appointment of Lieutenant C. H. N.

James to the King Alfred, flagship of the

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Governor General Smith and Staff leave

to-day for Japan by the *Nikko Maru*.

Yesterday the following guests were invited

to lunch at Government House—Hon. Mr.

and Mrs. Brown, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon.

Mr. Wal. Tak, Miss Kiddle, Mr. W. Kiddle,

RETURN OF OFFICIALS.

(Wah Tat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 General Tsi Fu, second son of Prince Ching, and Chung Man Yiu, both of whom accompanied H. E. Tang Shao-yi during his mission to America and Europe, have arrived at Tientsin.

MINING DISPUTE.

(Wah Tat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 The mining dispute at Lanchow, Chieh-li, is to be negotiated upon by Chang Yiu-tong and Chan Chi Chai, of the Board of Foreign Affairs, who will confer with Sir John Jordan, H. B. M.'s Minister.

CHINA AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(Wah Tat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 The Prince Regent has informed H. E. Chang Chi-tung that compulsory education should be enforced at once, as this question is closely bound up with the granting of the proposed constitution.

HARBIN RAILWAY TREATY.

CHINESE SUZERAINTY RECOGNISED.

(Wah Tat Po's Service.)
PEKING, May 11.
 The Harbin Railway Treaty has been concluded between Russia and China. It is agreed that China's suzerainty shall be recognised, but that Russia shall have the right of administration along the whole line.

REQUIEM SERVICE AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

This morning the whole congregation of the Italian Convent including the boarders, orphans and day scholars, assembled at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception to attend the High Requiem Mass held at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Sister Allanson, who died in December last. This special service was initiated by her pupils who wished to pay her a tribute of esteem and respect. The service was well attended by many friends of the beloved Sister. The Very Rev. Fr. De Maria, Pro. Vicar Apostolic officiated, assisted by a Deacon and a sub-deacon. The choir in the Sanctuary conducted the singing in Gregorian style. Beneath the dome of the Church a catafalque was especially erected for the occasion and the veil and medal of the deceased were conspicuously placed over the coffin. The ceremony was very impressive, especially when the last Absolution for the dead was sung by the full choir, concluding with Requiescat in pace.

THE CIRCUS.

Very large attendances continue to patronise the Hippodrome circus and menagerie where the programme has been again changed. The several artistes perform their difficult feats with great ability and are accorded due appreciation. Tonight the performance will be under the distinguished patronage and presence of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard when a special programme will be arranged. The "hat performance" will be given to-morrow evening.

ARRESTED AFTER THREE YEARS.

Exactly three years ago on the 16th of this month a number of coolies set upon Captain John T. Leung, of the s.s. Taishan, at West Point, and besides using considerable personal violence, robbed him of a Hongkong and Shanghai savings bank book as well as a leather pocket book containing \$200 in bank notes. Fortunately the captain got possession of one of the cushions, the assailants being rickshaw coolies, and immediately informed the police. Search was made in every direction but no trace could be found of the robbers and it was thought, as it subsequently transpired, that they had fled to Canton. However the matter lay in abeyance and well might forgotten until one of the coolies came to Hongkong a few days ago and took out a licence as a rickshaw coolie. He was identified by the Chinese in charge of the rickshaws as the one who had belonged to the rickshaw of which the captain obtained possession of the cushion and as a result he appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day, and the case was remanded pending the arrival of the ship.

RELIEF FROM RHEUMATIC PAINS.
 THE great pain relieving power of Chamberlain's Pain Balm is clearly shown in cases of sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism, both of which are extremely painful, but one application of this liniment gives relief and enables the sufferer to sleep, which in many instances has not been able to do for several days. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

NEW MISSIONARY STEAMER.

To-day the new missionary steamer Gabriel left for New Guinea after having undergone a trial trip which took place during the week end, to Sacocho, the historical spot where St. Francis Xavier ended his heroic life. Among the guests present were His Lordship Bishop Perzoni, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, accompanied by a Father of the Italian Mission, and a good number of Fathers from the French and Spanish Missions. The builders of the ship, Messrs Uderup and Schultze, and Mr. Nielsen, representative of the proprietors, superintendent engineer of the N.D. Lloyd, were also present. The vessel is equipped with a triple expansion engine, one high pressure boiler, and runs 8 1/2 knots per hour; no vibration whatever being perceptible. The machinery is situated aft, the fore part being reserved for cargo. Nine cabins, containing thirteen beds, are on the main deck as well as a very comfortable saloon. The upper deck is spacious and covered with corrugated iron. The ship has been strongly built of teakwood to withstand the climate.

The party had a very pleasant passage, and next morning His Lordship, assisted by the clergy, celebrated Holy Mass on the tomb of St. Francis Xavier. Before leaving the island, His Lordship, attired in Pontifical robes, in the presence of the party, solemnly blessed the ship and christened her. The Band of the Hongkong Catholic Seminary played selections to the enjoyment of all the little Chinese boys, rendering western music with much expression and precision. Toasts were exchanged at dinner and the builders were pleased to assure the owners that the ship was sound in every way.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

The case in which Chan Wan Hing was summoned by Fung Chun for obtaining by false pretences fifty-nine pieces of jewellery, value \$3,045, was resumed at the Magistracy, this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. Prisoner was cross-examined by Mr. Almeida e Castro.

You described yourself as a letter writer. Is that your sole occupation?—I select lucky bags.

Are you a fortune teller?—Yes.

You came to Hongkong for that purpose?—Yes.

Why did you come to Hongkong?—I could not wear red buttons on my hat and could not wear a long coat at my place.

You intend to stay?—If I can get plenty of business I will stay.

You got plenty of customers?—At the beginning I made about \$7 or \$8 a day.

You said you came to Hongkong to make money?—No.

What did the complainant say to you a day?—After she told me she wanted her fortune told.

Did she not tell you she wanted her fortune told?—No.

Did you mention your fee to her?—I did not.

Has she some jewellery at the time?—I could not see.

Did you see some bracelets on her wrist?—No, I did not see her hands.

It is customary for Chinese women to wear their jewellery when they go out?—I did not look.

At that interview did you notice that she had any particular liking for you?—No.

You told her all her life story as she has told it in Court?—She did not ask me to tell it. She does not know the date of her birth.

You did not tell her fortune?—She only asked me about the mole on her face.

She said you spoke to her about the mole?—She asked me if the mole was good or bad.

Did you not tell her that she would lose all who possessed it?—No.

Was it at your suggestion that complainant took the jewellery to you?—No.

Can you suggest why she should take the jewellery to you?—She was afraid of her husband keeping girls one after another, that the more he kept the more expensive it would be. She was afraid that he would go bankrupt and she would get nothing to eat.

You took a keen interest in her affairs?—It was of no importance.

It was of some importance to get your fee?—She left the fee in a red paper on the table.

Was it an extraordinary affection for you?—No.

Why should she confide in you?—Because she had no friends.

You thought she was going to give you the jewellery?—No. When I suspected it was jewellery I sent it back.

You hung them up on the ceiling?—Before I saw it I hung it up and when I had seen what it was I sent it back the same day.

Why did you open it?—I wanted to know what was inside. It appeared to be opium.

Why did you tell the police complainant gave you the jewellery?—She gave it to me as a present.

She asked you to accompany her to Macao and live there?—Yes, she asked me.

Why did you want to go to Macao?—He wished me to trace back her family; she did not know her parents' surnames and if I was actually her third uncle she would follow me back to the country to buy property; if I could not trace back her parents and was not willing to trace her parents or buy property she would not be comfortable as a day as she could not live with the No. 1 wife.

You knew perfectly well you were not her uncle?—I did not know whose daughter she was.

In your statement you said she wanted you to live there. Do you mean to live together?—No.

To live as uncle and niece?—Yes.

You agreed?—I did not because it did not please my women.

You went there?—Yes, I did say that.

And your wife ran away with the jewellery?—Yes, I did say that.

Further evidence was then called and the case was adjourned.

A BARGAIN.

WHEN you can save from 25 to 50 per cent on any article, you have a bargain. When you buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at the regular price, you will probably save several times its cost in doctor's bills before the summer is over, besides the feeling of security you will have in knowing that your family is prepared for sudden attacks of dysentery or diarrhoea. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

MAGARIA AT LYSEUM.

Investigation To Be Made.

At the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Colonel Bedford, Principal Medical Officer of the South China Command, moved that, "In view of the prevalence of malarial disease amongst His Majesty's troops quartered at Lyseum, and to the fact that this disease is due to conditions obtaining outside War Department property, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the steps necessary to remove or minimise the conditions favouring malaria in the adjacent village of Shaikwan and its environs."

He said that this motion, of which he had given notice, was the first formal proposal that he had made since he had had the honour of sitting at the Board. As to the reasons which impelled him to take this step, he now asked the very earnest attention of members. He would not occupy the Board's time with any review of the early medical history of the Colony, but thought that the mouldering grave stones at Stanley remained a silent witness to that most disastrous period. He asked the Board to recognise the fact that at the present time, the admission rate for malarial diseases amongst the troops serving in Hongkong was greater than that in India or in any other Colony in which soldiers had to serve, with the one exception of the West Coast of Africa, a place the very name of which was redolent with the memory of this disease. Now he was concerned with a military station which for strategic purposes was found necessary to this garrison. He referred to Lyseum and the adjacent village of Shaikwan. The barracks of Lyseum, which were of modern and improved construction, were situated upon an airy plateau some 250 feet above the sea. The Royal Engineers had spent no small sum of money, and had shown no little skill in rendering the ground and the precincts of the barracks free from any source that could give rise to malarial infection. Every soldier was provided with a mosquito net, which was regularly inspected, and surprise visits were made during the night to see that the men used them. The medical officers exercised all care, and as to the water there was no question; it might be compared with the general water supply of Hongkong. But in spite of all the money lavished in preparing the ground around the barracks, and the care and attention, the admission rate of malarial fever at Lyseum exceeded the admission rate amongst troops in Hongkong as far back as 1903, before anti-malarial measures were undertaken and mosquito nets issued to the troops. A further careful inspection and deliberation he, and those who had examined the state of affairs with him, had come to the conclusion that these conditions were due to matters existing outside War Department property, and to discover these matters they had only to look over the edge of the barracks and see the village of Shaikwan. He thought it was the Registrar-General who asked about the admission rate for the police at Shaikwan. On looking up the 1907 Colonial Medical Report on this Colony, he found the admissions from malarial fever from the police stations throughout the island; the Central was 5 per cent at 94 per 1000, while that at Shaikwan amounted to the enormous number of 888 per 1000. With regard to the garrison, amongst the whole of the troops quartered in Hongkong for four months of this year, January to April inclusive, there were 48 admissions for malarial fever. Out of that number 30 were from the small garrison at Lyseum. That gave a ratio per thousand of 445 admissions for Lyseum as against the rest of the garrison, or practically sixteen times as much. He thought all members would agree with him when he said that conditions such as these were far from satisfactory. Now, what was to be found in Shaikwan? First of all there was a deeply moist and crowded area of junk and sampans. As far as he could glean from statistics published, there were some 5,000 or 6,000 persons residing on these junks and sampans. At high tide the vessels were floating on the surface of the water and pouring out their refuse and filth into the harbour, and at low tide they were lying on the mud. Leaving the water and going to the land, they would find the main thoroughfare going through Shaikwan over which all persons going to or leaving barracks must traverse. By the side of this main thoroughfare there was a shallow, trickling, sluggish stream. A casual glance at that stream would show that mosquito larvae were breeding there and the speaker's special sanitary officer reported to him that they belonged to the malarial family known as anopheles. About this small stream, which he found sundry terraces of cultivated ground. All these terraces were carefully irrigated by means of small water channels or pits, some of which contained water while in the others were fermenting fertilising fluids of the character of which he was aware. The water was a filthy example of the industry of the race, but he considered them black blotches in any land having European habitations. Over and above this, there were several streams coming down from the higher land and finding their way to the sea through rocky channels after forming many water holes and pools which were rendered very foetid through the streams being used more or less as public latrines. These rivulets discharged themselves into very small estuaries which went underneath the road and filtered on to the shore. In all this, many ideal nurseries for mosquito breeding were found, and he now asked that these conditions be thoroughly inquired into with a view to measures being taken to modify the existing state of affairs. He was very well aware that malaria could not be fought without an expenditure of money. In that Titanic task which our American cousins had undertaken of cutting through the Panama Canal it was estimated that the expenditure would be about \$200,000,000, and he found that 24 per cent, or as much as \$100,000,000 annually, was being devoted to preventive medicine as apart from any hospital or other medical services. And he saw by an estimate given by the authorities in Mauritius that on account of the ravages of malaria in a district near one of the military cantonments, they were expending no less than 800,000 rupees. Now, it was not at such figures or at such sums that he was hinting, as the small body of troops at Lyseum could not in any way be compared with the vast army of workers in Panama, nor could the streams and rivulets now breeding anophelids at Shaikwan be compared to the pestilential swamps which are causing so much trouble in the

colony of Mauritius. At the same time the conditions which obtained at Lyseum were sufficiently serious to justify him in making the proposal he had brought forward, and he trusted that as a result some steps would be taken to mitigate the present state of affairs and thus relieve him, as Principal Medical Officer of the Garrison, of the small amount of anxiety for the health of His Majesty's troops serving at Lyseum.

Mr. Ho Kien-Tong said:—Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution before the Board. I am constrained to support it from the conviction which has been forced upon me, not only by a perusal of the valuable report by Dr. J. C. Thomson regarding a research into the prevalence of mosquitoes and malaria in the Colony of Hongkong and in the New Territories, but by my personal and close observation of the progress which has been made in the successful campaign instituted, and since carried on by Government, in the year 1900. Those of my colleagues who have had the privilege of a seat on this Board since that year, will probably recall the pregnant observation of Dr. Thomson when he remarked that "the grande cause against the mosquito should include the culx as well as the anophelids. Anophelids must be dealt with by the Government chiefly through the agency of property which may probably find it to their advantage to move privately in this matter as well." In anticipation of the appointment of the committee asked for in the resolution, I lay stress on what Dr. Thomson conceived to be the duty of the Government. His imperative injunction appears to be of peculiar appropriateness to the matter that presses upon public attention in the motion submitted by the Principal Medical Officer. The adoption of Dr. Thomson's recommendations for the past nine years, happily with such beneficial results, seem to impose upon the Government the obligation to improve the district in and around Lyseum within the immediate vicinity of the garrison quarters. They have tacitly accepted as their duty such improvement as was suggested by the Principal Medical Officer, notably the Western District, Kennedy Town, Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads, the neighbourhood of the Naval Hospital and Morrison Hill Road, and Happy Valley. The military return of admissions to hospital for malarial fever shows a marked reduction in the incidence of this disease. It furnishes the strongest arguments in favour of the adoption of the principle old saying that "Prevention is better than cure." The Government has not yet seen fit to publish the departmental reports for last year, but for purposes of comparison we are left with the figures for the financial period ending 1907. I have just remarked that the anti-malarial measures were inaugurated by Government in 1900. We will see what the effect of those measures has been on the European troops. In 1907 with a strength of 1,873 men the total admissions to hospital during the year were 1,010. In 1902 the soldiers suffered severely; out of 1,381 men there were 1,534 admissions. For the next five years the respective figures were:—

Year	Strength	Admissions
1903	1,220	437
1904	1,250	390
1905	1,370	243
1906	1,625	483
1907	1,461	237

The per mille ratio, which stood as high as 1,102.8 in 1902, before the preventive measures could bear fruitful results, fell away to 160.0 in 1907. The figures, I have just quoted, clearly demonstrate the efficacy of the steps that had been taken throughout the Colony generally, and which should commend themselves, now, for adoption, in regard to Lyseum in particular, once that the Government have been quick to bring to the notice of this Board the various units of our local Garrison constitute so valuable an asset to the Colony for us to neglect, and I trust that no little monetary consideration will stand in the way of the Government's efforts to improve the surroundings of the living quarters of those, whose lives, unimpeded by preventable disease, such as malaria, tend to the greater security of the Colony.

The acting Director of Public Works, Colonel Bedford and Dr. Fitzwilliams were appointed a committee to inquire into the matter.

MACAO NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MACAO, May 11.

To counteract the attempted corner of petroleum which was being contrived by native dealers with a view to advance prices, the Government is setting its hand to a concern of its own kind; and the week-end *Gazette* announces that from the 10th inst. consumers will be supplied with the article on application to the Government Petroleum Department, recently created at the Barra End. Prices limits have been fixed at \$1.64 and \$2.24 per case for the "Comet" and "Eagle" brands respectively, as against \$4 ruling in the market for the former brand. Two cases will be the maximum quantity deliverable to each individual purchaser.

The native gentry and merchants of the place are convening a meeting at the Kang Yu Hospital to arrange for the despatch of a cablegram to Lisbon, in the name of the Chinese commercial body, bearing on the emergency of the times, and a subsequent urgent call for instant action by the B. M. Government. It will be a replica of the wire sent to the Ministers for the Colonies on 3rd inst., and which it is meant to emphasise. By the way it is a terribly hard case, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., a native was sentenced to two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistracy to-day. For stealing ninety catties of steel rivets, value \$6; the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., a native was sentenced to two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistracy to-day.

A native woman appeared at the Magistracy to-day, charged by Inspector Robertson with cruelty to her child, and was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months. It appears that she wanted the child to go to see a doctor but the child being taken to the mother's breast it with a bamboo. When Inspector Robertson saw the child there were large swellings on its legs and the lower part of its body.

A coolie and a boatman were charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp, at the Magistracy to-day, with stealing one case of umbrellas value \$210 and were sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks and two months' hard labour respectively. It appears that they evaded Messrs. Olman and Co's, tallyman and then reported that one case had not been so carried but as they were in no hurry for the tallyman could look for it at his convenience. However it was found that the case had been stolen and that the coolie has given the boatman six umbrellas besides \$30 as his share of the proceeds.

THE pain of headache is most annoying, makes one irritable, nervous and miserable. Everyone should know of the world's standard remedy for this trouble, *Stearns' Headache Cure*.

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to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	Marseilles (Sundays)	London (Mondays)
DELTA	May 15	INDIA	June 12	June 18
DELTA	May 22	INDIA	June 19	June 25
DELTA	May 29	INDIA	June 26	July 2
DELTA	June 5	INDIA	July 3	July 9
DELTA	June 12	INDIA	July 10	July 16
DELTA	June 19	INDIA	July 17	July 23
DELTA	June 26	INDIA	July 24	July 30
DELTA	July 3	INDIA	Aug. 1	Aug. 7
DELTA	July 10	INDIA	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
DELTA	July 17	INDIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 21
DELTA	July 24	INDIA	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
DELTA	Aug. 1	INDIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
DELTA	Aug. 8	INDIA	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
DELTA	Aug. 15	INDIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 18
DELTA	Aug. 22	INDIA	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
DELTA	Aug. 29	INDIA	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
DELTA	Sept. 5	INDIA	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer to Fiume. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong or in addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:-

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	about	about
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NAMU 9000	June 30	August 18
SHIMA 6000	July 14	August 25
MATA 8000	July 28	September 12
GARDINIA 8500	Aug. 11	September 28
STELA 6700	Aug. 25	Oct. 9

